THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, November 16, 1810. No. 1259.

𝔓𝔦𝔱𝔱𝔰𝔟𝔲𝔯𝔤𝔥: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BINTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B. The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

REVOMAL.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 190, Market Street, to the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Sheaff, No. 168, South East Corner of Market and Fifth Streets, Where he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of

IRONMONGERY,

which he will dispose of on the best terms

Philadelphia, Nov. 9th 1810. 1m.

TO LET.

And possession given the 1st of April next, or sooner if required, that

ELEGANT STORE AND HOUSE,

In which the subscriber now lives, opposite the Maket-house in the Public Square,

CONSISTING of a large store in front, 26 by 20 feet; one room above, same size; six rooms back, all neatly finished, together with a gardner, wash-house, coal-house, smoakhouse, kitchen and an excellent well of water near the kitchen door.

I will also lease on Diamond Alley, fifty feet of ground on a perpetual lease if applied for immediately, on which there is a well of excellent water and a frame house 20 feet square.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1810. 3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave this place, requests all those indebted to her to make immediate payment, and all those that have any demands against herself, will please present them for settlement.

MARY NEALOW.

Pittsburgh Oct. 8, 1810.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to persons and others who had sent their children to the Sunday school—the teaching of which has for some time been suspended for want of a convenient house—that the use of the school room, corner of Fifth and Wood Streets formerly occupied by Mr. Downing, and now by Mr. Waters has been procured for the benefit of the Sunday school where the pupils may attend at the hours as usual.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed his STORE from Wood Street, to the corner of Market and Second Streets, where he has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season, which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash or appoved Country Produce.

A handsome assortment of *Barr, Rolled,* and *Slit, Iron,* and *Castings* by the ton or smaller quantity.

JAMES LEA.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 29, 1810.

P. S. INDIA MUSLINS by the bale.

The Partnership of

CURRY & FINLEY,

in the Mercantile business is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment at the store where the debt was contracted, and likewise those having demands to call for payment as above. The business in future will be carried on by *Joseph Curry*, in Pittsburgh, and by *William Finley*, in M'Kee'sport, where they have an assortment of seasonable GOODS for sale at the most reduced price for Cash or approved of country produce.

October 30, 1810.

Wanted, Two Apprentices

TO the GLASS CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended Lads from the county will be preferred—the strictest attention will be paid to their morals.—Apply to

William Eichbaum & Son.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1810.

American Manufactures.

THE subscriber, an Agent for *Lannay's Calico Printing Manufactory*, in Baltimore, informs the Merchants of Pittsburgh, and the public in general, that he has on hand, and offers for Sale at Mr. Jacob C Hofer's, Front Street, sign of the Indian Queen, a complete and elegant assortment of American Prints, consisting of

Calico's, Shawls, Bed Spreads, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shades, Window Curtains, &c.

of the most fashionable patterns, which he will dispose of during the two next ensuing weeks at a moderate advance on the factory prices for Cash, or at a liberal credit for approved endorsed paper.

JOHN POUMAIRAT.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1810.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber is just opening in Wood-Street between Front and Second Streets a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Glass, China, Queensware, &c.

Also, a quantity of excellent *Soal Leather*. All of which he will sell very low for Cash, or such produce as will suit this or the eastern market.

JOHN HODGE.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 28, 1810.

N. B. Millinary and Mantaumaking Business will be attended to by Mrs. Hodge and Sisters.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

Franklin Head Bockstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine

AND

Extra Magazine Almanacks for

1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl.
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China.
The Calender,
Franklin's Ways to Wealth.
Chinese Industry.
Great and noble actions.
Domestic Picture.
Chinese Oil Radish.
Early Potatoes.
Distellation from do.
Salt petre, how manufactured.
Wild Geese.
Anecdote—*Oriental.*
Receipt for Consumption, &c.
Rates of Postage.
Friend's Meeting.
Advice to save Rags.
Horses and Sheep, comparative view.
Courts of Law.
Tables of interest, *etc*
List of Roads.

Besides the contents of the above, the

Magazine Almanack,

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO,

Extraordinary Bones.
Temperance.
Weem's life of Washington.
Important Discovery of Clay.
A new Manufacture.
Poetical question in Algebra.
Mint of the U States.
Gallatin's Report on *Domestic Manufactures*
Letters from Chilicothe.
— Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Olympian Springs in Kentucky.
Salt Springs.
Steam Boat.
Spinning Wheels.
Domestic carpet, *etc.*
Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county.
Inhabitants and houses in Pittburgh.
Marriages.
Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on Sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The legislature of the State of New-York, esteeming Mr Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer, ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks, for 1811.*

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-5 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail on Monday the 15th inst. two men named *John Leonard* and *John Battesse*. Leonard is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, about 27 years of age. Battiesse is a half bred Indian, about the same height as Leonard, stout made. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who will deliver Leonard to me, and Five will be given for the delivery of Batteisse, or fifteen for both.

SAMUEL MERCER, *Jailor.*

Pittsburgh, Oct. 29, 1810.

Overstreet's Tobacco.

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscribers a quantity of *James H. Overstreet's* prime chewing

TOBACCO.

Purchasers will have liberty of returning to us all that may not be found good.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1810.

Steam Mill.

CASH

FOR

WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash for their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

Came to the farm of the subscriber, living at the mouth of Puckety, near Logan's Ferry, about the first of April last, a Black MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, she will not go in the gears, and has no marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM BEATTY.

October 27, 1810

COTTON.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscribers.

100 Bales first rate Tennessee Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90 or 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre,

which they offer very low for cash or negociable notes at 60 days.

T. & J. CROMWELL,

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infalliable preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Dr. Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatoryness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, *&c.*

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mindly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infalliable remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGE.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourseto Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

Hamilton's Essence and Extrvct of Mustard.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the more severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, November 16, 1810.

DIED,

On Saturday last, Mr. Robert Knox, of this place, in the 35th year of his age.

On Sunday the 11th inst. the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, rose suddenly to a height not recollected by the oldest settlers. We are not able to ascertain the damage done on this occasion; but in this place and its vicinity it was considerable—all the property on the Allegheny has suffered more or less—the large Wharf at Fort Fayette was entirely swept away—a valuable brick house the property of Mr. William Anderson was greatly injured, the cellars all filled, the gardens, and brick kilns damaged—all the bottoms within several miles were under water, and the loss in Grain, Cattle, Fencing and Bridges must amount to many thousands of dollars—the western part of the Borough, below Liberty Street was nearly insulated; the two Rivers wanted but a few inches of joining, where Liberty and Market streets meet—this melancholy occasion afforded one instance of consolation—a beautiful new brig, the property of Mr. Brintnal Robbins came down the Allegheny, and anchored opposite the town—She moved down the Ohio on Wednesday last, bound for New-Orleans.

THE following memorial is now in circulation for signatures. Those persons to whom they have been forwarded, will please to return them a few days prior to the meeting of the Legislature, to William Wilkins. Esq. Pittsburgh :—

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met :

The memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, and parts adjacent thereto,

Most Respectfully Sheweth :

That your petitioners understanding that the "President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pittsburgh," have it in contemplation to renew their application to your honorable bodies for a charter, or act of incorporation; and believing, as your petitioners do, that the institution will be of great public benefit, as well in facilitating the ordinary transactions of commerce, as in aiding and assisting the industrious Farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer and Artisan; as also in preventing the unlawful and pernicious practice of usury, your memorialists beg leave to recommend the Bank of Pittsburgh, to the fostering care of the Legislature :—And when your honorable bodies take into view, that this Bank, although duly organized previous to the passage of the prohibiting banking law of the last session, in obedience to its provisions, closed their operations, and in every thing obeyed that law, your memorialists cannot forbear expressing their wish that the prayer of the memorial of the "President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pittsburgh" may be granted, and that the institution may be chartered, upon such terms, as your honorable bodies may deem just and reasonable to the State at large, and accommodating to the Inhabitants of this important section of the state in particular. And your memorialists, as in duty bound will ever pray.

The following is the memorial of the "President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pittsburgh" alluded to in the foregoing petition:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met:

The memorial of the President and Directors, in behalf of the Company of the "Bank of Pittsburgh,"

Most Respectfully Sheweth :

That this institution was commenced in the early part of the month of February, 1810, as your memorialits then believed, under the sanction of an act of the general assembly of this commonwealth, entitled, "An act relating to the Association of Individuals for the purpose of Banking," passed March 28th 1808 : which act declares that "citizens hereafter associating for the purpose of banking, &c. shall be individually and personally liable for the debts and engagements of such association," A declaration, in such express terms, your memorialists believed contemplated the establishment of other banking institutions, than those existing at the passage of this law—the provisions of which are not *prohibitory*, but merely *restrictive*, so far as it makes the personal and individual property of the Citizens composing any association, hereafter formed, responsible for all its engagements : and at the formation of this institution, the Company intended to be governed by the restrictive provisions of that law, and to make their private and individual property responsible for the banking engagements of the Company at large. The Legislature, however, at their last session, without regard to the unincorporated banking institutions, on the 19th of March 1810, a considerable time after the "Bank of Pittsburgh" had been organized under the provisions of the act of the 28th of March 1808, passed "an act supplementary to the act entitled "an act, relating to the association of individuals for the purpose of banking;" the provisions of which were entirely *prohibitory* :—forbidding, under heavy penalties, the unincorporated banks, organized agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 28th of March 1808, to loan money, to receive deposits, to issue notes, or do any other act, which the chartered banks may lawfully do. It is not the wish, nor is it indeed, the intention of your memorialists, to call in question, at this time, the right of the legislature to pass this law—believing as they do, that the members, generally, were sincerely interested for the public good: and that, perhaps, the great number of unchartered banks which had then lately been called into existence, demanded Legislative interference to prevent in Pennsylvania a recurrence of the sad example presented to us by Massachusetts, and some others of the eastern states. With these impressions, no sooner were the directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh advised of the passage of the act of the 19th of March 1810, than *in compliance with its prohibitory provisions, they closed their operations, and in every thing submitted to the letter and spirit of that act*, under heavy losses and great disappointment. They deemed it their duty, as good citizens, to show obediance to the laws of their country, and to trust to the magnanimity and justice of a future legislature for the protection and patronage of their infant institution, on which the hopes of a great portion of the citizens of this important section of the state had been fondly fixed.

Your memorialists believe it will not be denied, that banking institutions, in commercial parts of the union, have been found of incalculable benefit to the merchant, trader, and manufacturer, *when properly controled by the Legislative authority of the several states in which they have been established* : inasmuch as that individuals of genius and enterprise have received from them important aid, by which they have enriched our country with the establishment of various valuable manufactures, and secured to themselves an honorable reward for their talents and honest industry; whilst the merchant, by seeking a foreign market for our surplus produce, has been enabled at a great risque, to dispose of what was otherwise nearly useless to the agriculturalist and mechannic, and in return to supply us with all the necessaries and a great portion of the conveniences and luxuries of life—at once affording, in times of peace, an ample revenue for the support of our government, and by the same means, exempting us from the loathsome system of direct taxation. We do not pretend to assert, that all these blessings are the immediate result of banking institutions : but that they are a great, important, and indispensible aid—because it is not, as has been observed by a celebrated writer on the subject, by augmenting the capital of the country, but by rendering a greater part of that capital active and productive, than would otherwise be so, that the most judicious operations of banking can increase its industry and wealth : and it is the aid which the merchant, manufacturer and mechanic receive from banking institutions which enables them to employ that portion of their capital stock in trade, which they would otherwise be compelled to keep by them unemployed, and in ready money, for answering occasional demands, and which, so long as it remains in that situation, produces nothing, either to themselves, or to their country.

Your memorialists are aware, that it has ever been deemed sound policy to discourage the estsblishment of banks in *agricultural states*, where commerce is low; for however solid and well intended, they can be of little real utility :—they must in such cases, depend upon a great circulation among those concerned in the establishment; and can afford little or no aid to those engaged in the improvement and cultivation of the soil, the profits of which rarely ever warrant resorting to loans for its extention. And your memorialists are also aware that this may, perhaps, be deemed *their situation*. At the distance of three hundred miles from the nearest sea port, on a first view, *this might be esteemed an agricultural portion of the state*, to which a bank would be of little or no real utility. But when your honorable bodies view the situation of Pittsburgh on the map, and observe the important position in which it is placed, this idea must vanish. At the confluence of the important rivers Allegheny and Monongahela, forming the still more important river Ohio, nature seems to have designed it as the emporium of the west. Commanding the extensive trade and navigation of these waters, from the Lakes to the Mississippi; as well as a great portion of the land carriage, from the sea ports, of the merchandise designed to supply the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennesse, and the western part of Virginia, your honorable bodies will not fail duly to estimate its importance, and your memorialists believe, to *except it out of the list of agricultural towns*. With a population of five thousand inhabitants, nine tenths of whom are merchants, traders, manufactures and mechanics, it may be deemed second in rank in this state—and perhaps contains a greater portion of useful manufactories, according to its population, than any other town in the United States. "The immense, trade in Salt, Iron, Glass, Leather, Manufactured Cottons, and other prime articles of commerce is immense." Is not Pittsburgh then, entitled to the fostering care of the Legislature? Is it not an exception from the list of towns, in the agricultural portion of the state? And will not its trade, manufactures and population be increased, by the judicious aid of a bank to enable the merchant, mechanic, and manufacturer to employ that portion of their capital stock in trade, which they are now compelled to keep by them, in ready money, to answer occasional demands, producing nothing to themselves or to their country.

Of the fostering care and atttention of your honorable bodies, to the improvement of Pittsburgh, your memorialists entertain no doubt. Recent donations from the state treasury for improvement and opening of roads, building bridges, clearing obstructions in the navigation of the rivers, and for the erection of seminaries of learning, prove that you have not been inattentive to the rising prospects of the western country : nor can your memorialists doubt of your further aid, to extend their commerce and manufactures. That Pittsburgh is an exception from the list of agricultural towns, its important situation alone, is ample proof.—Yielding, therefore, to the policy of preventing the establishment of banks in agricultural portions of the state; it can have no weight, so far as it regards this application; but when its population, trade, manufactures, and rising greatness is taken into view, with the importance of its situation, this objection must certainly cease to operate. And that a bank will render important aid to the increasing commerce and manufactures of the place, there can be no doubt. With so many examples before us, both ancient and modern, of their utility, your memorialists fondly hope their application cannot be rejected upon reasonable grounds.

It is true that institutions of this description, have, in some instances, been greatly abused, to the injury of the public, and to the disgrace of our country : but your memorialists humbly conceive that the abuses of any species of beneficial establishments, *(when not under proper Legislative control)* ought not to determine its entire condemnation. Were this to be deemed a governing axiom, the inevitable consequences would be, that almost every source of public prosperity would be speedily closed. It is the abuse alone of every public institution which should be comdemned—and, *so far as they are beneficial to the community at large*, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the state, they deserve to be encouraged by the representatives of the people, and no farther.

It is also true, that the applications for new banking institutions, in the eastern parts of this state, have of late been such, as deservedly to draw the attention of your honorable bodies towards them, and properly to expresss your disapprobation of their useless increase : But your memorialists beg your honorable bodies to turn your attention to the western part of the state. Not a single original chartered institution exists out of the precincts of Philadelphia.—And the whole amount of the banking capital of the chartered institutions of that city exceeds fifteen million of dollars. Your memorialists do not speak thus, to prejudice your honorable bodies against new applications from that quarter.—It may be possible that a further increase is necessary—but your memorialists cannot forbear expressing an opinion, that it savors too much of the spirit of unjust monopoly. If there exists a power in the Legislature to grant a charter to banking institutions—it must be a right common to all : no one section of the state ought to be more favored than another—all ought to be placed on the same footing. Under present circumstances the state is made tributary to the city of Philadelphia, a circumstance, which in the opinion of your memorialists, calls loudly for Legislative interference. If banking institutions are profitable, it is certainly nothing more than justice, that the profits should be as equally divided, as the wealth commerce and population of the several counties will possibly admit of.

In answer to the complaint, that there exists no original chartered bank, out of the precincts of the city of Philadelphia, your memorialists are aware, it may be said, that several of the banks have been authorised to establish *branches*—and that the banks of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia *have* established branches, the former at Pittsburgh, and the latter at Washington, for the accommodation of the citizens of those places and their neighbourhoods. *But, it is of these very branches that the people of the western country complain*; and for reasons so conclusive in themselves, that your memorialists fondly hope they will not escape the discriminating views of the present Legislature. The establishment of those branches at Pittsburgh and Washington greatly contribute to decrease the precious metals in circulation in the western country; inasmuch, as there is no part of the Inhabitants interested in the concerns of those banks—the directors only holding as much stock as will qualify them to act in that capacity, with one or two exceptions : hence the anuual profits of those institutions, which have been estimated at from 80 to $100,000 are transported in gold and silver to Philadelphia to be divided among the stockholders there and in other places, and which never again returns to circulation in the western country; as, in addition to this the balance of trade, in merchandise, is at present largely in favor of Philadelphia. This, your memorialists, humbly conceive, is a mean of draining the western part of the state of its wealth, and crippling its trade, commerce, and manufactures, by making the merchant and manufacturer dependent on the paper capital of those branches for temporary accommodations to carry on the business. That such is the fact admits of no denial. The branches therefore, in place of a benefit, are a serious public injury : for, although they may benefit the individual to whom a temporary loan is made, yet as the profits are carried away in the precious metals, the community suffer an injury which can alone be remedied by chartering an original institution in the western country; the inhabitants of which being stockholders will receive the profits, and place them again in circulation; adding to our capital, in place of draining the country of specie, aud making it tributary to the city in $100,000 per annum, as is now the case by means of the branches of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Banks. Another evil which arises from those branches is, that their capital is but in part employed in commercial purposes : and the increase of the population, trade and manufactures of the western country, has of late been such, as to call loudly for assistance. The capital of those banks, however, being otherwise employed, they are incapable of supplying the general demand for loans; and in consequence numbers of merchants and manufacturers have resorted to a new establishment at Steubenville in the state of Ohio, thus rendering the country tributary to the monied capitalists of the city on one hand, and to those of another state on the other.

Your memorialits, cannot help expressing their belief, that a judicious increase of banking institutions, so far from diminishing, must increase the public confidence. As respects this application they will be obliged to be more circumspect in their conduct, and not to extend their currency beyond its due proportion to their cash, in order to guard themselves, against those malicious runs which the rivalship of a competitor, is always ready to bring upon them—it will also restrain the circulation of each particular company within a narrower circle, and reduce their circulating notes to a smaller number. A free competition, too, will oblige all parties to be more liberal in their dealings with their customers, least their rivals should carry them away: because, if any branch of trade be advantageous to the public, the free and more general the competion, it cannot fail of being still more advantageous—a maxim which applies with peculiar force to banking institutions in particular.

It may be also observed, that the rapid increase of the western country of late years has been such as almost to give them a separate insterest—not an interest seperate from the general welfare of the state—but an interest in the internal improvement of the state seperate from that which their eastern brethern feel, or have, at least, at different times displayed. In the nature of things, it must be, that demands will be made on the state treasury for the improvement of roads, building of bridges, opening the navigations of rivers, granting donations in favor of domestic manufactures, to individuals, &c. &c. wonld it not then be sound policy in the state to have a productive fund always ready on the spot, on which to draw; when the patriotism of the legislature shall at any time think proper to make appropriations for any or all of these important objects? Your memorialists believe it would: and in this belief have no doubt of being joined by your honorable bodies.

Your memorialists wish not to protract this discuss ion to an unreasonable length—nor to occupy too much of that time which must necessarily be devoted to the state at large. They therefore pray, that your honorable bodies will grant them a charter, or act of incorporation, agreeably to their articles of association hereunto annexed, upon such terms as may be deemed just and reasonable to the state at large, and accommodating to the people of the western part of the state in particular.—But as it has been customary for the association, praying for a charter, to declare its terms at the time of making the application, and believing that mode will most facilitate the transaction of business, "the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pittsburgh," most respectfully offer as follows.

That in consideration of the state granting them a charter for 21 years—they will

1st. Transfer to the state the sum of $40,000 of the capital stock of the bank: or

2nd. They will subscribe $20,000 to each of the bridges to be erected across the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and also $20,000 towards turnpiking the great state road, commencing at Pittsburgh: or

3rd. The will grant the sum of $50,000, to be appropriated towards such public improvements in the western country, as the legislature may from time to time approve of.

Either of which propositions will be accepted of. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray &c.

Signed in behalf of the Company.
WILLIAM WILKINS,
President.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the fourth section of the act of Congress, passed on the first day of May, 1810, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes." it is provided "that in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the 3d of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall, cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by Proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eighteenth sections of the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the Proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles of growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid:"

And whereas it has been officially made known to this government that the edicts of France violating the neutral commerce of the United States have been so revoked as to cease to have effect, on the first of the present month: Now therefore I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said edicts of France have been so revoked as that they ceased on the said first day of the present month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that, from the date of these presents, all the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid act shall cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand at the City of (L. S.) Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty fifth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
R. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

(CIRCULAR.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 2d, 1810.

SIR,

You will herewith receive a copy of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing the revocation of the edicts of France which violated the neutral commerce of the U. States, and that the restrictions, imposed by the Act of May 1st last, accordingly cease from this day in relation to France.—French armed vessels may therefore be admitted into the harbours and waters of the United States, any thing in that law to the contrary notwithstanding.

It also follows that if Great Britain, shall not, on the 2d day of February next, have revoked or modified in like manner her edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 18th sections of the "Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, in conformity with the act first above mentioned, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to G. Britan and her dependencies, from and after the said 2d day of February next. Unless therefore you shall before that day be officially notified by this department of such revocation or modification, you will, from and after the said day, carry into effect the above mentioned sections, which prohibit both the entrance of British vessels of every description into the harbours and waters of the United States, and the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and of any articles whatever brought from the said dominions, colonies and dependencies.

I am, respectfully;
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of the Customs }
for the district of }

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 3.

Important—*if* True.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in France to a mercantile house in New-York, received by the schr. Spencer, dated at Bordeaux, September 19.

"We are very happy to transmit to you, the pleasing intelligence which has this moment reached us from Paris.

"It is understood that all sequestered American vessels wlll be given upon bonds, which bonds will be cancelled the moment the United States make a law to restore all the French property sequesterd or confiscated by this government will also be restored, when the government of the United States shall have passed a law to restore the French property sequestered or confiscated.

"All American vessels will be freely admitted into France with the produce of the United States, provided such vessels shall not have complied with the British orders—colonial produce can be admitted only by licence."

Extract of a letter dated Bayonne, September 29.

"If we may confide in the reports of ten days past, the following is the substance of a communication made by the duke of Cadore, to gen. Armstrong, on the 12th inst. two days before he left Paris, but it has not yet been announced officially:

1st. The decree rendered at Rambouillet is revoked. Every American vessel will be freely admitted.

2d. The confiscated property will be restored as soon as congress will have revoked the law on the subject of fines incurred for the contravention of the non-intercourse bill.

3d. The Americans can introduce freely into our ports, the produce of their own soil, and export a contra value in the prodncti ons of the French soil.

"In consequence of this, prices of sugar, coffee, &c. rise daily, but cotton on the decline; West-India and East India produce cannot be imported but by a certain number of permitted vessels, to be expedited from New-York and Charleston, and to those few vessels are reserved the exclusive privilege of introducing into France, West and East India produce.

Licences are reserved for French vessels, *neutralised!*"

[We have seen a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Paris, dated Sept. 20, which precisely coincides with the contents of the foregoing.]—*Relf's Gaz.*

From the UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

Since the return of the President of the United States and the heads of departments to the seat of government we have been watching the National Intelligencer with some attention, to see if we could observe any indications of the conrse of policy which our government intend to pursue in consequence of the late professions and assurances of the belligerents. At last an article of that description has appeared, which is republished in this day's Gazette; and sorry we are to find it so filled with the old leven of French partiality.

There are two points in this ministerial publication which deserves the attention of the merchant and the politician. First; the assurances of the duke of Cadore, in regard to the revocation of the French decrees appear to be perfectly satisfactory, and in case the revocation takes place in the manner proposed, subject to the indefinite conditions attached to the proposition, it is said that France will have complied with what is demanded in the act of congress of May last, and that her edicts will have ceased to violate the neutral commerce of the United States.—Not a word, then, it seems, is to be said to France about a restoration of the many millions of American property of which we have been plundered, in shameless violation of an existing treaty, nor any security demanded against a repetition of the outrage the moment that our merchants shall again be induced to trust their treasure within the tyrant's reach, Oh no! Such has been the justice and good faith of France, that a simple revocation of her decrees, hampered as it is to be, with unintelligible conditions, will be quite satisfactory, without any reparation for past injuries, or any stipulations in regard to future security.

Secondly; Great Britain has repeated her assurances that upon the revocation of the French decrees which violate the neutral commerce of the United States, her orders in council, issued in consequence of those decrees, shall also be revoked. But, say the administration, this will by no means be such a revocation of the *British* edicts as the law requires.—*Great Britain* must go much farther. She must renounce the right of impressment and give security for her good behaviour in future, in regard to the doctrine of blockade. On this part of the subject we cannot but admire the arguments advanced by the government. They say, that no longer ago than the year 1804 the British government officially recognised the legitimacy of the principle of blockade claimed by the United States. This is very true; and it might be added, that since that time, and, indeed, since the adoption of Mr. Jay's treaty, the British government have never claimed the right of declaring a placc to be in, state of blockade without at the same time, exhibiting a snfficient force to justify the declaration according to the received laws of nations, except in retaliation of Bonaparte's paper blockades to which our government thought proper to submit without a remonstrance. Taking the facts as they exist and the ministerial reasoning upon them, they seem to amount, in the estimation of our executive, to this: In the treaty negociated by Mr. Jay the British government solemnly disclaimed the right of blockade by mere proclamation unaccompanied by an adequate force, and made restitution of the American property taken under the pretence of such a right. In 1804, after the expiration of that treaty, the same renunciation of the doctrine of blockade by proclamation was officially made to our government by Mr. Merry, the British minister. From the adoption of Jay's treaty to the present time the same principles have been avowed and practised upon, except in retaliation of French aggression; *therefore*, say our administration, no reliance can be placed upon the equitable assurances of the British government, and a repeal of the orders in council, will by no means open the door to a reconciliation between the two nations!

We are at a loss to conjecture why the administration make such a parade of having republished the letter of Mr. Merry referred to above, or of the federal editors having omitted to insert it. If Great Britain had since held a different language, or was now insisting upon principles inconsistent with those which were then recognised as legitimate, there would be some reason in the thing.

Now Opening
BY
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, a handsome assortment of
Merchandise,
of almost every description.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810. tf.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.
Corner of Front and Market Streets. have just received an additional supply of
Merchandise,
adapted the to present Season.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 6th inst. from the subscriber, living in M'Keesport, Allegheny County, JOSEPH LINCH, an apprentice to the Hatting Business, he is about twenty years of age, five feet seven inches high, had on a new rorum hat with a small hole in the square of the crown, dark cloth roundabout jacket about half worn, light coloured small cord pantaloons. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to his master, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JAMES EVANS.
November 13th, 1810.

WM. B. FOSTER & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Market Street, next door to the Office of '*The Pittsburgh Gazette,*'
a handsome assortment of
Seasonable Merchandize,
which they will sell at their usual low prices.
They have the following
Liquors and Groceries
For Sale at *Cost and Carriage;*

Madeira, Lisbon & Sherry Wine, 1s tquality,
Cogniac Brandy, 1st and 2nd do.
Jamaica Spirits, do. do.
Coffee,
Brown and Lump Sugar,
Madder,
Allum,
Spanish Whiting,
Rice,
Ginger,
Copperas,
Pepper and Allspice,
Bengal Indigo,
Spanish Brown,
Chalk,
White Lead, } In Kegs.
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, } Tea by Chest.
Mustard,
Spanish Segars
Chocolate } By the Box.
Shad and Mackarle,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Shot by the bag.

A few Barrels of old double Distilled Whiskey and Country Gin.

They have also for Sale the following articles from Col. Humphrie's manufactory in Connecticnt.

Superfine broad Cloths,
Common do.
Cassimers,
Cassinets,
Coating,
Woolen Stockens,
Cotton do.
Checks and Stripes,
Bed Ticken,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Chambray Muslin.

Lee's celebrated Patent and Family Medicines for Sale.
Pittsburgh, November 9, 1810. tf.

Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Blank Checks,
Handsomely printed, on good paper.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

Thomas & John Cromwell,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey ditto.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. Tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrel
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years of age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and an unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

E. PENNINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh.

NEAR forty years extensive practice, 12 of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have emplyed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He atttends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11month, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	191		
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

May 1810.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810.

J. M.

Soap and Candle Manufacture.

THE subscriber respectfully, informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the Mannfacture of *SOAP* and *CANDLES*, at the corner of *Third* and *Ferry Streets*. He flatters himhelf that his long experience in the business will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may be inclined to deal with him.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1810.

N. B. An apprentice wanted.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, in the town plat of Warren, Trumbull county Ohio, that eligible stand situated on the corner of first and third streets, containing two acres of the first rate land, part of which is handsomely pailed in for a garden, a two story Dwelling House, two large cellar kitchens with good conveniences in each floor cooking, a well of excellent water, under cover, stabling sufficient for from 30 to 50 horses and unnecessary room in the barn to store hay grain, &c. or whatever may be needed to be deposited there with other necessary buildings such as a Smoke house, Ice house *etc.* which will probably better suit the viewer can I can here describe. Provided part of the purchase money could be paid in advance a generous credit will be given for the remainder, for particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM LEAVITT.

Warren, Oct. 2d, 1810. 6t.

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin, Braziers Copper &c.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

THE subscriber offers For Sale.

A Tract of Land.

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st, Feb. 1808.

Patterson & Hopkins,

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*. have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law, Physic* and *Divinity; School Books, Classics,* and a general miscellany of *Philosophy, History, Science,* and works of *Taste.*

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore, etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps, Globes, Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus,* etc. etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printing Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

N. B. R. Patterson has received a power of attorney to collect all debts due to Joseph Parker, late agent in this place for the houses of Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Co. Philadelphia. The highest price given for clean *Linen* and *Cotton Rags.*

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; aud with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors: they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Peen Str's and on an adjoining alley. There situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual groued rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the *Diamond*.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruetts, mustard pots.
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottels, &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPENTICE BOYS, who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

Merino Sheep for Sale.

FOUR half and four three quarter blood Merino Rams, directly from Col. Humphrey's flock. Apply to

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.